



2021

New Hello!

Secondary Year 3

Student's Book , Workbook

& Longman Exercises

للصف الثالث الثانوي

٢٠٢١

A Group of Experts of English


Contents


New
Genius



Writers and Stories



- **Listening**: Listening for gist, for detail and to interpret meaning
- **Grammar**: Past simple, past continuous and past perfect
- **Reading**: Reading for specific information
- **Critical thinking**: Understanding the importance of literature and education
- **Functions**: Expressing opinions
- **Writing**: Writing a summary



Key Vocabulary

average (n)	متوسط/معدل	fashionable (adj)	مساير للموضة
attach (v) - ed	يُرفق	insist (v) - ed	يصر
attachment (n)	مُرفق	insistent (adj)	مُصر / مُلح
belief (n)	مُعتقد / اعتقاد	law (n)	القانون
believe (v) - d	يؤمن / يصدق	lawyer (n)	محام
believer (n)	مؤمن	midday (n)	منتصف النهار
collect (v)	يجمع	old-fashioned (adj)	موضة قديمة
collection (n)	مجموعة	pioneer (n)	رائد
confused (adj)	مُرتبك	pioneering (adj)	ريادى
confusing (adj)	مُربك	poem (n)	قصيدة
confusion (n)	حيرة / ارتباك	poet (n)	شاعر
custom (n)	عادة	poetry (n)	الشعر
disability (n)	إعاقة	publish (v) - ed	ينشر
disabled (adj)	معاق	publisher (n)	ناشر/دار نشر
district (n)	حى سكنى	routine (n)	روتين
establish (v) - ed	يرسخ مكانته	secretarial (adj)	متعلق بالسكرتارية
establishment (n)	تأسيس	secretary (n)	سكرتير/ سكرتيرة
fashion (n)	موضة	style (n)	أسلوب

Listening Vocabulary

adventure (n)	مغامرة	national (adj)	قومى
adventurous (adj)	يهوى المغامرة	nationality (n)	جنسية
break (n)	راحة / فسحة	novel (n)	رواية
change (v) – d	يغير	plan (v) – ed	يخطط
check (v) - ed	يفحص	planning (n)	التخطيط
compete (v) - d	يتنافس	prize (n)	جائزة
competition (n)	منافسة / مسابقة	science fiction	خيال علمى
fixed (adj)	ثابت	short stories (n)	قصص قصيرة
headache (n)	صداع	type (v) – d	يكتب (على آلة الكاتبة أو كمبيوتر)
magazine (n)	مجلة	writer (n)	كاتب

Reading Vocabulary

Arab (n. / adj.)	شخص عربي / عربي(صفة)	experiment (n)	تجربة عملية (داخل معمل)
Arabic(n./adj.)	اللغة العربية / متعلق باللغة العربية	expert (n)	خبير
career (n)	حياة عملية / حياة مهنية	graduate (v) - d	يتخرج
cultural (adj)	ثقافى	graduation (n)	التخرج
culture (n)	ثقافة	interest (n)	اهتمام
develop (v) – ed	يطور/ يتطور	interested (adj)	مهتم
development (n)	تطور	literature (n)	الادب
diplomat (n)	دبلوماسى	modern (adj)	حديث
earthquake (n)	زلزال	respected (adj)	محترم
experience (n)	خبرة	society (n)	مجتمع
experienced (adj)	ذو خبرة	support (v) – ed	يدعم ـ يساند
experiences (n)	تجارب شخصية		

Critical Thinking & Workbook Vocabulary

area (n)	منطقة	manager (n)	مدير
author (n)	مؤلف	non-fiction (n)	واقع/ غير خيالى
career (n)	حياة عملية	obey (v) - ed	يطيع
century (n)	قرن	politician (n)	سياسي/رجل سياسة
coach (n)	مدرب	reinforce (v)-d	يعزز / يدعم
continue (v) - d	يستمر	rules (n)	قواعد
editor (n)	رئيس تحرير	show (v)- showed / shown	يبين/يوضح
education (n)	التعليم	sound (v) - ed	يبدو
fact (n)	حقيقة	successful (adj)	ناجح
fiction (n)	خيال	system (n)	نظام
improve (v)- d	يحسن/يطور	traditional (adj)	تقليدي
improvement (n)	تحسين/ تطوير	transplant (n) (v)	نقل(زرع)عضو
journalism (n)	صحافة	typical (adj)	نموذجى
journalist (n)	صحفى	unusual (adj.)	غير عادى
management (n)	ادارة	village (n)	قرية

Expressions

give ..... a headache	يسبب ..... صداعا	give ..... experiences	يعطي ..... الخبرات
go wrong	يسوء/يتعطل	as far as I'm concerned	من وجهة نظرى
(create-develop) a new style	يبتكر أسلوب جديد	at the same time	فى نفس الوقت
(be) made into a film	تحول الى فيلم	(have) a fixed routine	لديه روتين ثابت
(be) thought of as	يعتقد أنه	look old-fashioned	يبدو موضة قديمة

ask for opinion	يطلب رأى	win a prize for	يفوز بجائزة فى
graduate in law	يتخرج فى القانون	establish him as	يحقق له مكانة كـ
develop new medicines	يطور أدوية جديدة	take much longer	يستغرق وقتا أطول بكثير
a respected position	مكانة محترمة	have a fixed routine	لديه روتين ثابت
a ten-minute break	راحة لمدة عشر دقائق	in a new way	بطريقة جديدة
widen our horizons	يوسع افاقنا	an average of	بمعدل / في المتوسط

Prepositions

at midday	في منتصف النهار	know about	يعرف عن
believer in	مؤمن بـ	prize in / for	جائزة فى
by hand	يدويا	speak to	يتحدث لـ
collection of	مجموعة من	succeed in	ينجح فى
expert on / in	خبير في	talking to	يتحدث إلى
full of	مملؤ بـ	the father of	الاب الروحى لـ
give ..... to	يعطى .... لـ	think of	يفكر فى
give in	يسلم باليد	translate into	يترجم إلى
graduate from	يتخرج من (الجامعة)	type ..... onto	يكتب على (الكمبيوتر)
graduate in + التخصص	يتخرج بشهاده في	typical of	مميز لـ
happy with	سعيد بـ	used in	يستخدم فى
interested in	مهتم بـ	work for	يعمل لدى

Words, Synonyms and Antonyms

Word	Meaning	Synonym المرادف	Antonym	المضاد
average	معدل/متوسط	moderate/ordinary	extraordinary/ irregular	غيرعادي/غير منتظم
disabled	معاق	handicapped/paralyzed	healthy	معافى
respect	احترام	Appreciation/esteem	Insult/contempt	تحقير / اهانة
develop	يطور	flourish/progress/promote	decline/decrease	انخفض/انحدر
support	يدعم	reinforce/uphold	let down/weaken	اضعف / تخلي عن
believe	يؤمن	consider/think	disbelieve/deny	ينكر/يكفر
confused	مشوش / مرتبك	distracted	clear	واضح
old-fashioned	موضة قديمة	vintage clothes / retro trendy /antique	fashionable/ stylish/chic	أنيق/على الموضة
traditional	تقليدي	conventional/customary	nontraditional/ contemporary	معاصر/غير تقليدي

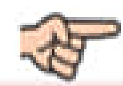
Make		Do	
make a choice	يختار	do the cleaning	يقوم بالتنظيف
make a decision	يتخذ قرار	do well	يؤدى جيدا
make a difference	يحدث فرقا	do a project	يقوم بعمل مشروع
make a mistake	يخطئ	do work	يقوم بالعمل
make a noise	يحدث ضوضاء	do a job	يقوم بمهمة
make a profit	يحقق ربح	do the shopping	يتسوق
make a promise	يقدم وعدا	do accounts	يقوم بعمل السجلات
make a speech	يؤدى خطابًا	do an operation	يجرى عملية جراحية
make a suggestion	يقدم اقتراحا	do the washing up	يقوم بغسل الأطباق
make a table	يصنع منضدة	do research on / into	يقوم ببحث على
make arrangement	يقوم بترتيب	do homework	يؤدى الواجب
make friends	يكون صداقات	do a favour	يقدم خدمة أو معروف
make money	يجنى مالًا	do a survey	يقوم بدراسة/تقييم
make parts	يصنع أجزاء	do the cooking	يقوم بعملية الطهى



average (n)	متوسط/معدل	the amount you get by adding several quantities together and dividing this by the number of quantities.
attachment (n)	ملحق/مرفق	something you attach *to* /send *with* an e-mail.
believer (n)	مؤمن	someone who believes that a particular idea or thing is very good.
collection	مجموعة	a set of similar things that you keep together
confused (adj)	مرتبك	unable to understand something clearly.
custom (n)	عادة	something that people do because it is traditional
disabled (adj.)	معاق	unable to use part of the body in the way that most people do
district (n)	منطقة/حى	an area of a city or a country
establish (v)	يوطد قدمه/يرسخ	to give someone a respected position in society or in an organization.
insist (v)	يصر	demand that something should be done.
law (n)	قانون	system of rules that people in a country or place must *obey*.
midday (n)	منتصف النهار	twelve o'clock in the middle of the day.
old-fashioned (adj)	موضة قديمة	not modern and not fashionable *any more*.
pioneer (n)	رائد	one of the first people to do something that others will continue to *develop*.
poetry (n)	الشعر	poems *in general*.
publisher (n)	ناشر/دار نشر	a person or company that produces books, magazines, etc. and makes them available for people to buy.
routine (n)	روتين	a usual way *in* which you do things.

secretary (n)	سكرتير/سكرتيرة	someone whose job is to type letters, arrange meetings, answer telephone calls, etc. in an office.
style(n)	أسلوب	a way of doing something that is typical of a person, group or period.





the + (adj) = a group of people

- اذا جاءت the قبل الصفة فهى تعنى مجموعه من الناس لهم نفس الصفة و يأتي بعدها الفعل في صيغة الجمع.

The disabled = disabled people المعاقين — The old = old people كبار السن
The poor = poor people الفقراء — The rich = rich people الأغنياء

custom & customs & costume & habit & tradition

custom عادة شعب / مجتمع
- In my country, it's the custom for women to get married in white.

customs الجمرك
- A man who was stopped at customs was found to have a quantity of plastic explosives in his case.

costume (s) زى (الملابس التى يرتديها المؤدون للعروض فى مسرحية أو فيلم)
- Singers performing Mozart's operas often wear historical costume.

habit عادة شخص
- I'm trying to get him to end the habit of switching on the TV when he comes home at night.

tradition تقليد (شئ موروث من الماضى)
- There's a tradition in our family that when it's somebody's birthday, they bring in a cake for all of us to share.

Check

1. It is a .... among the Japanese to remove their footwear before entering a house.
a. habit b. costume c. custom d. routine
2. I've got into the .... of turning on the TV as soon as I get home.
a. habit b. costume c. custom d. routine

win & beat & gain & earn

win (a prize, a competition, an election, a lottery, a medal, a race, ...)
يفوز. يكسب (كأس . مباراة . انتخابات)
- If this government win the next election, I'm leaving the country.

beat يهزم . يتغلب على (شخص أو فريق)
- Our team was easily beaten in the first round of the competition.

gain (experience, .../ speed, weight, height,...)
يكتسب . يحصل على شيء معنوى مفيد (خبرة . معرفة معلومات . شهرة - الوزن. السرعة)
- I gained a lot of weight while I was on holiday.

Earn (money, his living, his daily bread, salary, interest فائدة)
يكسب (قوت أو رزق) مقابل عمل
- How much do you earn, if you don't mind me asking?

Check

1. They ……… their first match of the season 5-1 which was an interesting beginning.
a. beat b. won c. gained d. earned

2. They saw the great opportunity to close the market and ……… a lot of money.
a. beat b. won c. gained d. earned



publish & come out & spread & prevail

publish ينشر (كتاب) - من الممكن أن تستخدم فى المبنى للمجهول
- She was only 19 when her first novel **was published**.

come out ينشر – لا تستخدم فى المبنى للمجهول
- She was only 19 when her first novel **came out**.

spread ينشر . ينتشر
- The fire **spread** very rapidly because of the strong wind.

prevail يسود . يعم
- Our only hope is that justice will **prevail**.

Check

1. The virus ……… through contact with blood and other body fluids.
a. spread b. published c. prevailed d. issue

2. This short story was ……… by two famous magazines.
a. spread b. published c. prevailed d. issued



work & job & career & profession

work عمل . مكان العمل (اسم لا يعد)
- I've got so much **work** to do.

job وظيفة . مهنه (اسم يعد)
- When she left college, she got **a job** as an editor in a publishing company.

career الحياة العملية أو المهنية للفرد
- She manages to successfully combine family life and a **career**.

profession مهنة
- He left the **teaching** profession in 1965 to start his own business.

Check

1. When he began his musical ……… , he played only for Egyptian audiences.
a. work b. job c. routine d. career

2. Her persistence paid off when she was offered the ……… of manager.
a. work b. job c. routine d. career



award & ward & reward & present & prize

award يمنح . منحة . جائزة (مقابل عمل شئ بإجادة)
- Carlos **was awarded** first prize in the essay competition.

ward جناح . عنبر فى مستشفى
- The **ward** was full of children infected with bird flu.

reward	يكافئ . مكافأة (مقابل سلوك حسن أو عمل جيد) أو تقديم خدمة للمجتمع
- He received a **reward** for his part in the rescue.	
present	هدية بدون مقابل
- I was looking for a birthday **present** for my mother but I didn't find anything suitable.	
prize	جائزة (نقدية أو رحلة مثلا) تمنح لشخص نجح في عمل شيء
- The **prize** money for winning Wimbledon has been increased by 12.5 per cent.	

Check

1. The Nobel Prize in Literature 2012 was ……… to Mo Yan.
a. rewarded b. warded c. awarded d. worded
2. Although he had only entered the contest for fun, he won first ……… .
a. reward b. award c. present d. prize

graduate & a graduate

graduate from	يتخرج من (الجامعة او الكلية)
- She **graduated from** the Faculty of Arts.	
a graduate of	خريج (الجامعة او الكلية)
- She is **a graduate of** the Faculty of Arts.	
graduate with a degree in	يتخرج بشهادة في (التخصص)
- She **graduated with a degree in** English literature.	

Check

1. She graduated from Cambridge ……… a degree in law.
a. of b. with c. in d. from
2. She graduated ……… English and Drama from Mansora University.
a. of b. with c. in d. from

a ten-minute-break & ten-minute-breaks

- a ten-minute-break — راحة لمدة ١٠ دقائق
- ten-minute-breaks — راحات مدة كل منها ١٠ دقائق

• لاحظ عدم جمع الكلمات الآتية إذا جاء قبلها عدد وبعدها اسم:

second / minute / hour / day / week / month / year

- I usually have **a ten-minute break** for coffee at midday.
- Our company held **five-hour meetings**.

• في حالة وجود كلمة (time) بعد الكلمات السابقة نستخدم ('s) في حالة المفرد و (s') في حالة الجمع:

- Presidential elections are due to be held in **a week's time**.
- The championship matches will be in **two weeks'** time

Check

1. The hero of the novel was a ……… sailor.
a. 19 year's old b. 19-year-old c. 19 years' old d. 19 years old
2. He has an appointment with the doctor in ……… time.
a. two days' b. two day c. two days d. two day's



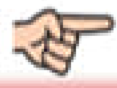
insist on & insist that

insist on + (v-ing) يصر على
- She **insisted on attending** the party wearing new clothes.

insist that + subject + (inf.) OR (should + inf.) يصر على
- She **insisted that she should attend** the party wearing new clothes.
- She **insisted that she attend** the party wearing new clothes.

Check

1. She insisted .... telling me every single detail of what they did to her in hospital.
a. that b. in c. on d. with
2. He insisted that we .... a fresh start.
a. should make b. made c. be made d. will make



experience & experiences & experiment

experience الخبرة (ما يكتسبه الشخص من معرفة ومهارات من خلال عمل معين(لا تُعد)
- They offered me the job because I had a lot of **experience**.

experience (s) (تُعد) مواقف أو تجارب أو خبرات في الحياة
- She had some interesting **experiences** while she was travelling.

experiment تجربة علمية (داخل معمل)
- Teachers usually do simple **experiments** in the laboratory.

Check

1. Getting some work .... now will stand you in good stead when you apply for a permanent job.
a. experiences b. experiment c. experience d. expert
2. The first time you dive on a coral reef is .... you will never forget.
a. experiences b. experiment c. experience d. an experience



respected & respectful & respectable

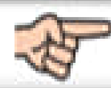
respected محترم (يحترمه الناس بسبب القيمة أو عمل قام به) و غالبا يأتي بعدها القائم علي الوظيفة
- He is highly **respected** for his novels and plays./ He is a **respected** professor.

respectful محترم (يظهر الاحترام أو يتعامل به)
- The children in our family are always **respectful** to their elders.

respectable محترم (يحترمه الناس بسبب تصرفاته) كما تأتى مع الاشياء الغير عاقلة
- a **respectable** citizen. / a **respectable** family. / a **respectable** job. / a **respectable** profession

Check

1. He was in his late eighties and had become the country's most .... elder surgeon.
a. respective b. respected c. respectable d. respectful
2. She loves her job as she earns a .... salary.
a. respective b. respected c. respectable d. respectful



diplomat & politician

diplomat دبلوماسى (يمثل بلده فى بلد أو منظمة خارج البلاد)
- The terrorists were holding several British diplomats captive.

politician رجل سياسة (يعمل بالسياسة أو عضو برلمان)
- Several politicians were accused of dispensing favours to people who voted for them.

Check

1. You'll need to be a real .... to persuade them to come to some agreement.
a. politician b. representative c. diplomat d. writer
2. My father is a .... in the parliament.
a. politician b. representative c. diplomat d. writer

Listening Text (A)

Interviewer : When did you start writing?
Writer : I first wrote stories and poems (1) when I was at primary school.
Interviewer : What was the first thing you wrote?
Writer : When I was seven, I wrote a poem which won second prize (2) in a national (3) competition (4) for school children.
Interviewer : When did you start writing stories?
Writer : When I was at university I wrote short stories for a student magazine (5). My head was always full of (6) ideas. While I was finishing one story, I was planning (7) the next one.
Interviewer : Didn't you get confused (8)?
Writer : Not really. I used to write very quickly. I finished most short stories in (9) two or three days. As soon as I had finished one story, I started the next one.



Interviewer : Do you still write like that?
Writer : No, I don't write short stories now. Now, I only write novels they take much longer (10).
Interviewer : So how do you write now? Do you have a fixed routine (11)?
Writer : Yes. I write from nine in the morning till three in the afternoon, with a ten minute break (12) for coffee at midday (13).

١- قصائد
٢- جائزة
٣- قومى ٤- مسابقة
٥- المجلة الطلابية
٦- ممتلئ بـ
٧- يخطط
٨- مرتبك
٩- فى غضون
١٠- يستغرق وقت أطول
١١- روتين ثابت
١٢- راحة لعشر دقائق
١٣- منتصف النهار

Interviewer	:	Do you use a computer?
Writer	:	No, I'm old fashioned [14] - I use a pencil and paper. I used a computer for a few weeks, but it gave me a headache [15]. So first I write something by hand, then my secretary [16] types [17] it onto the computer. My publisher [18] insists [19] that I send everything as an email attachment [20].
Interviewer	:	How many words do you write usually?
Writer	:	I write one thousand new words a day for a week. Then I spend two or three days checking [21] the week's work until I'm completely happy. I'd changed my last novel six times before I was happy with [22] it.
Interviewer	:	Do you show other people?
Writer	:	No, not until a novel's almost finished. Then I give it to two or three good friends and ask them for their opinions.
Interviewer	:	Do they ever tell you they don't like what you've written?
Writer	:	Yes! Last year both of the people who read one of my books said they didn't like how my story ended. So changed it.
Interviewer		What did you think of the ending [23] of your last story?
Writer		When I finished it, I thought it was my best ending yet [24]!
Interviewer	:	That's very interesting [25]. Thank you for talking to me.
Writer	:	You're welcome.

١٤- موضة قديمة
١٥- يسبب لي الصداع
١٦- سكرتيرة
١٧- تكتب
١٨- ناشر
١٩- يُصر
٢٠- مرفق
٢١- يراجع
٢٢- سعيد بـ
٢٣- نهاية
٢٤- في ذلك الوقت
٢٥- ممتع

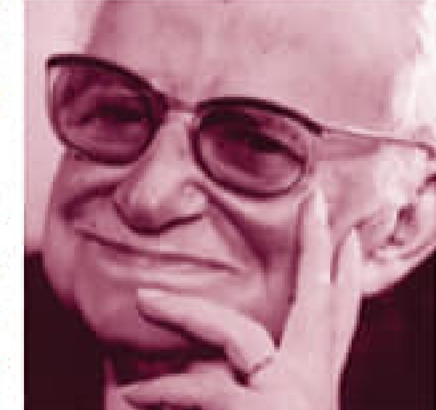
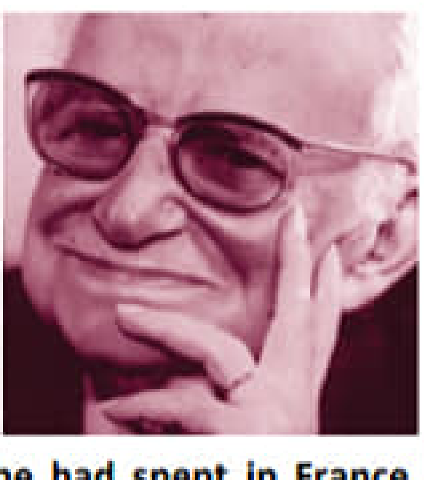
Listening Text (B)

a:	Yehia Haqqi was a diplomat [1].	١- دبلوماسي
b:	Jonathan Swift was a politician [2] .	٢- سياسي
c:	Daniel Keyes was an editor [3].	٣- محرر / صحفي
d:	William Golding was a teacher [4].	٤- مدرس
e:	Herman Melville was a sailor [5].	٥- بحار
f:	Rider Haggard was a lawyer [6].	٦- محامي
g:	Arthur Conan Doyle was a doctor [7].	٧- طبيب
h:	Charles Dickens was a journalist [8].	٨- صحفي



Yehia Haqqi

(1905-1992)

Yehia Haqqi was one of the pioneers [1] of modern Egyptian literature [2]. As well as [3] being an important writer, he was an expert [4] on Arab culture [5].

Yehia Haqqi was born in 1905 in the Sayyida Zeinab district [6] of Cairo. He graduated in law [7] and worked for a short time as a lawyer [8]. In 1929, he began his career [9] as a diplomat [10] and he worked abroad [11] for more than 20 years. The time he had spent in France, Italy, Turkey and Libya gave him experiences [12] he later used in his writing.

At the same time as [13] he was working, Haqqi was also writing stories. His first short story, published [14] in 1925, established [15] him as one of the great short story writers of the Arab world [16].

Haqqi always wanted to help poor and disabled [17] people. In 1955, he wrote a collection [18] of short stories about the poor and the disabled which won an important prize. One of his novels, *The Postman* [19], was made into [20] a film. In 1992, he had to go to hospital after an earthquake [21] in Cairo, but gave his bed to a poor person who he thought needed it more.

Haqqi wrote in a new way about Arab society [22] and customs [23] in the twentieth century. Haqqi was also interested in the Arabic language and he developed [24] a new style [25] of writing which is respected [26] today.

As well as writing his own novels and stories, Haqqi also translated [27] Russian, French, Italian and Turkish literature into Arabic. He was a very strong believer in the power [28] of books and he supported [29] many young Egyptian writers. Haqqi died in 1992, but is still [30] thought of as the father of the modern short story and the novel in Egypt

١- رواد
٢- الأدب
٣- بالإضافة إلي
٤- خبير
٥- الثقافة العربية
٦- حي / منطقة
٧-يتخرج في القانون
٨- محامي
٩- مهنة
١٠- دبلوماسي
١١- بالخارج
١٢- تجارب حياتية
١٣- في نفس الوقت
١٤- تنشر
١٥- تجعل له مكانه
١٦- العالم العربي
١٧- الفقراء و المعاقين
١٨- مجموعة
١٩- ساعي البريد
٢٠- يتحول إلي
٢١- زلزال
٢٢- المجتمع
٢٣- عادات عامة
٢٤- يتطور
٢٥- أسلوب
٢٦- محترم
٢٧- يترجم
٢٨ـ قوة
٢٩ـ يدعم
٣٠ـ مازال



New Genius Exercises

1. Going to work has become a daily .... for most people.
a) red tape b) routine c) system d) rest
2. Most people use file .... to their e-mail when the internet is available.
a) connections b) connectors c) attachments d) accessories
3. A lot of the writer's novels have been made into films because all famous actors love his ....
a) style b) system c) attachment d) routine
4. Young workers under the age of 21 get the minimum wage set by the ....
a) medicine b) engineering c) chemistry d) law
5. Lotfia El Nady was a .... in flying in the first half of the twentieth century as she was the first woman pilot in Egypt.
a) doctor b) technician c) pioneer d) physician
6. The ancient Egyptians practised the .... of mummifying their dead.
a) custom b) habit c) costume d) consumer
7. My sister always buys new dresses and skirts as she didn't want to look .... and boring.
a) fashion b) fashionable c) old-fashioned d) fashioned
8. The Cairo Book Fair is a very important event for most .... where they can show their latest publication.
a) publishers b) singers c) styles d) programmers
9. He's got such an impressive .... of ancient stamps.
a) serial b) chain c) collection d) locket
10. A lot of people who have illogical .... about hidden forces in nature very are superstitious مؤمن بخرافة.
a) routines b) believers c) collections b) beliefs
11. A travel agent is someone whose job is to help people plan holidays and .... travel arrangements
a) play b) make c) do d) work
12. Leila pretended that she was ill because it was her turn to .... the washing up.
a) do b) make c) help d) mend
13. The manager said that that job was going to be .... one way or another
a) worked b) fixed c) done d) made
14. Education for children who cannot learn in the normal way, because they have some .... is very expensive.
a) talents b) skills c) gifts d) disabilities
15. Since Hisham came first in the national .... competition, he has become an established poet.
a) poetry b) poem c) verse d) poet
16. The workshop will last for 6 hours, with a break for lunch at ....
a) afternoon b) midday c) midnight d) midweek
17. Many teenagers aren't allowed to stay out after ....
a) afternoon b) midday c) midnight d) midweek
18. It can be difficult to get to some rural .... without a car.
a) districts b) cities c) customs d) continent

19. We lost the offer to a rival company because of a silly mistake that Ramy ....
a) done b) made c) worked d) mended

20. Mr Zakarya is .... as a result of a childhood illness.
a) poor b) rich c) disable d) disabled

21. A .... is a person or company that manages the development and production of books, magazines, etc and makes them available to the public.
a) publisher b) journalist c) writer d) editor

22. When he became a famous singer, he took a flat in a/an .... area of London.
a) old b) fashionable c) old-fashioned d) rural

23. He is an established .... Most of his clients are rich and famous.
a) actor b) writer c) poet d) lawyer

24. Yahia is a very talented .... His books have gained several literary prizes.
a) scientist b) explorer c) writer d) discoverer

25. To avoid .... , please write the children's names clearly on all their school clothes.
a) confused b) confusion c) confusing d) confuse

26. If you break the .... , you may find yourself in prison.
a) plate b) promise c) heart d) law

27. They are now .... ways to produce the vaccine in large quantities and cheaply.
a) developing b) doing c) having d) taking

28. Doctors sometimes refer their patients to a medical specialist .... to a hospital.
a) taken b) made c) attached d) done

29. On .... , I earn about one and a half thousand pounds a month.
a) middle b) centre c) rate d) average

30. In the hospital, all the staff worked 18 hours without a .... because of the train accident.
a) park b) break c) holiday d) vacation

31. Egypt has to win tonight's qualifying match to go through to the next round of the ....
a) competition b) game c) profession d) quiz

32. They insisted that all swear words .... deleted from the article.
a) are b) were c) was d) be

33. Mr Ayman is very .... that they should finish the papers in time.
a) insist b) insistent c) insisted d) insist on

34. They insisted on .... all swear words from the article.
a) delete b) deletes c) deleting d) deleted

35. I left the house because the noise of my children was .... me a headache.
a) taking b) making c) giving d) doing

36. I'm a great .... in allowing people to benefit from their own mistakes.
a) believing b) belief c) believe d) believer

37. My brother wrote a book about the .... he got during his visit to the Alps.
a) experiment b) experiences c) attempts d) interviews

38. My wife .... from Ain Shams University in 1980.
a) graduate b) a graduate c) graduated d) graduation

39. My wife was .... of Ain Shams University in 1980.
a) graduate b) a graduate c) graduated d) graduation

40. She .... law from Cambridge in 1990.
a) a graduate of b) graduated in c) graduated from d) a graduate in

41. Nessim spent most of his .... working in the U.S.A.
a) job b) work c) career d) childhood

42. Fahmy, who was a very powerful and frightening businessman in the 1980s, was ...... by all his opponents.
a) respect b) respecting c) respectful d) respected

43. The majority of people in the town strongly .... the plans to build a new school.
a) allow b) support c) give d) improve

44. The president's main target is to .... educational system.
a) disapprove b) improve c) prove d) approve

45. All facilities are given to teachers who play a .... role in our education.
a) unimportant b) valueless c) important d) pioneering

46. His last goal .... him as a great football player in Egypt.
a) built b) made c) established d) did

47. His last goal .... him a great football player in Egypt.
a) built b) made c) established d) did

48. He hated being in the army because he had to .... commands.
a) agree b) refuse c) disobey d) obey

49. The hotel has improved facilities for the .... There are now lifts and wheelchairs.
a) disable b) disabled c) disability d) disabilities

50. Many women have abandoned their .... role as wife and mother.
a) traditional b) imitative c) fiction d) unusual

51. Hesham is wrapping a/an .... for his wife on her birthday.
a) prize b) reward c) award d) present

52. His last novel .... in 2014. It was an exciting one.
a) published b) was published c) come out d) was come out

53. His last novel .... in 2014. It was an exciting one.
a) published b) were published c) came out d) was come out

54. Naguib Mahfouz won the Noble .... for literature in 1988.
a) Reward b) Award c) Prize d) Present

55. I'll try to get back in time, but I'm not .... any promises.
a) doing b) carrying out c) working d) making

56. We still haven't given .... hope of finding her alive.
a) up b) out c) in d) away

57. My teacher advised me to take a .... break between study sessions.
a) ten-minutes b) ten-minute c) ten-minutes' d) ten-minute's

58. Most of Naguib Mahfouz's novels were .... into films.
a) prepared b) designed c) done d) made

59. It was clear that he wasn't happy .... the arrangements, so I tried to book a different hotel.
a) for b) by c) with d) at

60. Many people are still fond of watching science .... films.
a) faction b) fraction c) fictional d) fiction

61. My teacher had to buy a lot of different references to .... his research.
a) make b) do c) work d) solve

62. .... work seems to be the only thing available for you.
a) Secretary b) Poetry c) work d) Secretarial

63. I was completely ...... by his explanation, and had to ask someone else what he meant.
a) confusing b) impressed c) confused d) contacted

64. The customer service of the internet company supports all the clients and helps with technical problems. The antonym of the word "support" is ....

a) strengthen b) let down c) uphold d) back up

65. My father likes wearing vintage clothes. He looks like black & white film stars. The synonym of the word "vintage" is ....

a) stylish b) trendy c) fashionable d) old-fashionable



Past simple – Past continuous – Past Perfect

	Past simple	Past Continuous	Past Perfect
Form التكوين	d - ed - ied التصريف الثاني بإضافة مع الأفعال المنتظمة و الفعل الشاذ يتم حفظه - He arrived late. - Adam went to the club.	was – were + v-ing - She was sleeping at 5 yesterday. - They were watching the film when my mother called me.	had + P.P. - When we had finished, we went out. - They slept when they had washed.
Negation النفي	فاعل didn't + inf. - Ali didn't tell us.	(was – were) + not + v-ing. - She wasn't doing her work when I phoned her.	had + not + P.P. - We hadn't gone to the cinema with them.
Interrogative الاستفهام	اداة استفهام + did + فاعل + inf. ? - Where did you go last week?	اداة استفهام + (was-were) + فاعل + v-ing ...? - What was Adam doing when I phoned him?	اداة الاستفهام + had + فاعل + p.p. + ...? - Why had he traveled to the cinema?
Passive المبني للمجهول	Obj. + (was–were) + P.P. - A new school was built here last year.	O. + (was-were) + being + P.P. - The film was being watched when I arrived.	Obj. + had been + p.p. - The match had been played by our national team.

Past simple — الماضى البسيط



1. Actions which started and finished in the past, often with a time or date:

- أحداث بدأت وانتهت في الماضي عادة مع تحديد الوقت و التاريخ .

- I visited Cairo two days ago.

2. Refer to a past habit. يشير الي عادة كانت تحدث في الماضي .

- He usually played football when he was young.

3. To refer to one event followed by another in the past:

- يشير إلي حدث يتبعه حدث أخر في الماضي .

- When we finished the letter, we posted it.



Yesterday	last (week – year ...)	ago	once
one day	in the past	in ancient days	in + تاريخ فى الماضى

- Mona met her friend Sara yesterday.
- Eman graduated from Tanta University in 1999.

- We finished our homework just now. (a moment ago)
- Since I was young, I have enjoyed watching comic films.

- لاحـــظ مـــا يـــلي :

➢ فاعل + used to + inf. = فاعل + no longer + مضارع بسيط إعتاد على فعل شئ و لم يعد يفعله

- Mona used to sleep early, but now she doesn't.
- Osama used to smoke when he was young. (He no longer smokes.)

➢ شخص + (be – get) + used to + v-ing معتاد على فعل شئ في الحاضر

- Noha is used to spending her holiday in Alexandria.
  (It is her habit to spend her holiday in Alexandria.)

➢ فاعل + didn't use to + inf. شئ لم يكن معتادا عليه في الماضي واصبح معتادا عليه الان

- Rana didn't use to get up early, but now she does.

➢ الشيء + (be) + used to + inf. يُستخدم لكي
➢ الشيء + (be) + used for + v-ing. يُستخدم من أجل

- A calculator is used to do difficult sums.
- A calculator is used for doing sums.

Important Notes

١. من الممكن استخدام علامات المضارع البسيط مع الماضي البسيط لتعبر عن عادة كانت تحدث في الماضي past habit.

- Ali usually played in the street when he was young.
  = Ali used to play in the street when he was young.

٢ـ كلمة for من الممكن استخدامها في الماضي البسيط بدلاً من المضارع التام عند وجود ما يدل على انتهاء الحدث .

- My father worked for this company for 20 years before he retired in 2015.

٣ـ هناك ما يسمى بالماضي الغير حقيقي The unreal past و يعبر عن الافتراض أو الرغبة التي تحدث الآن . .
و من أهم التركيبات التي يُستخدم بها

I wish + فاعل + past simple
Suppose + فاعل + past simple
I'd rather + فاعل + past simple

1. I wish they were with us now.
2. Suppose Egypt won the match against Russia.
3. I'd rather you didn't do that.

٤ـ عندما يكون الفعل الرئيسي (be) نستخدم [was / were] و لا نستخدم did معهم كفعل مساعد في النفي أو الإستفهام.

فاعل + (was / were) + إسم / صفة / حرف جر

- He was clever when he was at school. / He wasn't ready for the match.

Test yourself

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. When I was on holiday, I .... swimming every day.
a- go b- goes c- went d- was going
2. I wanted to stay with Eman, but she didn't .... to stay with me.
a- wanted b- want c- wants d- wanting
3. My house .... by my grandfather 40 years ago.
a- built b- was building c- had built d- was built
4. Alaa .... a nice meeting with his friends yesterday.
a- had b- has c- had having d- was having
5. How long ago .... my son do this language course?
a- does b- do c- did d- has

Past Continuous — الماضى المستمر

يتكون الماضي المستمر من :-

(I, He, She, It, اسم مفرد) was + v-ing
(We, They, You, اسم جمع) were + v-ing

- He was visiting his friends at 5 o'clock yesterday.
- They were watching the match from 7 to 9 o'clock last Monday.

ويتم النفي باستخدام:-

(I, He, She, It, اسم مفرد) wasn't + v-ing
(We, They, You, اسم جمع) weren't + v-ing

- He wasn't studying English at 3 o'clock yesterday.

الاستفهام:-

في حالة تكوين سؤال بمعنى "هل":

Was, Were فاعل + v-ing ...... ?

- Was Ali studying when his father came?

في حالة تكوين سؤال باستخدام أداة استفهام:

أداة استفهام + was, were فاعل + v-ing ...... ?

- Where were you going when you met Ali?

صيغة المبني للمجهول:-

مفعول به + was, were being + P.P.

- I was studying English yesterday evening. (Active)
= English was being studied yesterday evening. (Passive)

Usage

1. To show that an action was in progress at a certain time.
يشير الي حدث استمر لفترة زمنية معينة في الماضي.
   - Maha was sleeping all day yesterday.
2. To show that a shorter action happened during another longer action.
للتحدث عن حدث كان مستر تم قطعه بواسطة حدث آخر استغرق فترة قصيرة .
   - I was watching the film when my father called me.
3. To talk about an action that happened at a particular time.
للتحدث عن حدث كان يحدث في وقت معين في الماضي.
   - Adam was eating his lunch at 3 yesterday.
4. To describe two actions that were in progress at the same time.
حدثان كانا مستمرين في نفس الوقت بدون قاطع.
   - While I was doing my homework, my mother was cooking.
5. To describe the event in progress, at sometime between its beginning and its end.
لوصف الحدث الجاري، في وقت ما بين بدايته ونهايته.
   - I was studying English from 4 to 6 o'clock yesterday.

Key words

While بينما	As بينما	Just as في اللحظة التي	When عندما
This time +	فترة زمنية في الماضي	All +	(فترة زمنية في الماضي)

1. While (As – Just as) + Past continuous ⟶ Past simple (البسيط قاطع للمستمر)
- While he was running, he fell down.

2. While (As – Just as) + Past continuous ⟶ Past continuous (الحدثان مستمران في نفس الوقت)
- While (As) she was sleeping, her brother was watching TV.

3. While + v-ing ⟶ Past (simple or continuous) (لا يأتي هنا فاعل)
- While watching the film, I fell asleep.

4. When + Past simple ⟶ Past continuous
- When he went home, his father was sleeping.

5. When + Past continuous ⟶ Past simple
- When I was playing football, it rained.

6. During + noun ⟶ Past simple
- During the film, I fell asleep.
- During my stay in Cairo, I visited a lot of places.

• لاحـــــظ ما يلي :

١. بعض الافعال لا تستخدم في الماضي المستمر وتستخدم في الماضي البسيط و هي :

- أفعال الحواس (see – hear – touch – taste – seem – smell – feel)
- أفعال العاطفة (love – like – hate – prefer – dislike)
- أفعال التفكير (understand – remember – remind – believe – forget)
- أفعال التملك (owe – own – possess – want – belong)
- v. to be إذا كان فعل أساسي في الجملة .

- She seemed ill when I visited her.
- I saw her at 7 yesterday.
- While she was on holiday, I met her.

٢. لاحظ أن الماضى المستمر أقدم من الماضى البسيط .

ماضي مستمر because ماضي بسيط
ماضي بسيط so ماضي مستمر

- I was sleeping, so I didn't hear the bell.

٢. عند وقوع حدثين في نفس الوقت في زمن الماضي البسيط دون استمرار نستخدم (When) يمكن استخدام (On) بدلا منها.

When ماضي بسيط , ماضي بسيط . = On + V_ing , ماضي بسيط .

- When he saw the police, the thief ran away.
- On seeing the police, the thief ran away.

معلومة اضافية هامه (١): اذا كان الزمن يعبر عن بداية فعل الشخص للشيئ نستخدم ماضي بسيط واذا كان يعبر عن ان الشخص وسط الحدث نستخدم ماضي مستمر.

At 3 o'clock, he watched TV. (He started at 3)
At 3 o'clock, he was watching TV. (He was in the middle of the action at 3)

معلومة اضافية هامه (٢) :

اذا جاء الفاعلين مختلفين فلا يجوز استخدام (v+ ing) فقط بعد (While)

- While I was reading, I slept.
- While reading, I slept. (✓)
- While I was reading, Ahmed arrived.
- While reading, Ahmed arrived. (×)

Test yourself

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. While he .... to work, he saw an accident.
a- went b- was going c- is going d- had gone

2. .... my last holiday, I enjoyed my time playing computer games.
a- When b- As c- While d- During

3. When she .... to me, I was doing my research.
a- spoke b- speaks c- had spoken d- is peaking

4. My father .... the newspaper at 5 o'clock yesterday.
a- had read b- was reading c- has read d- reads

5. While he was playing, his friends .... him.
a- watched b- had watched c- has watched d- were watching

Past Perfect المــــاضى التــــام

Usage

1. To talk about the earlier of two actions in the past. The later action is in the past simple.
التحدث عن حدثين تما في الماضي ... الحدث (الأقدم) الاول ماضي تام و (الأحدث) التاني ماضي بسيط.
- I had finished my work before I took a break.
- We weren't hungry because we had already eaten.

2. For an action which finished in the past and whose result was visible in the past.
يستخدم لحدث انتهى فى الماضى ونتيجته كانت واضحة فى الماضى.
- When I had reached the station, the train left. I caught it.



after	as soon as	before	by the time
when	until / till	by + فترة زمنية ماضى	no sooner ...... than
scarcely ...... when	hardly ...... when	It wasn't until	It was only when

After & As soon as & When

After / As soon as / When Past perfect (الحدث الأول) → Past simple.(الحدث الثانى)
- After they had played the game, they went home.

After / As soon as / When Past simple → Past simple لا يوجد فاصل زمني بين الحدثين
- As soon as we met Ali, I told him the truth.

After + V-ing (Having + P.P) .... → Past simple. فى حالة عدم وجود فاعل بعد After
- After arriving home, I had my lunch. - Having arrived home, I had my lunch.

أما إذا كانت الجملة بعد after فى صيغة المجهول
After being + P.P (Having been + P.P) .... → Past simple.
- After the thief had been arrested , he escaped.
- After being arrested, the thief escaped.
- Having been arrested, the thief escaped.

Before & By the time & When

Before / By the time / When → Past simple (الحدث الثاني) → Past perfect (الحدث الأول)
- Before he slept, he had finished his homework.
- He had learned to swim by the time he was 12.

Before + V-ing ⟶ Past perfect	في حالة عدم وجود فاعل بعد before
- Before playing the match, he had practiced a lot.	
By + فترة زمنية في الماضي , Past perfect.	
- By 1999, I had graduated from the faculty of education.	



after that = before
before that = after

- He married his fiancée before that he had furnished his new flat.
  = He married his fiancée after he had furnished his new flat.
- President Sadat died in 1981 before that our army had crossed the Suez Canal in 1973.
= President Sadat died in 1981 after our army had crossed the Suez Canal in 1973.

When + Past perfect ⟶ Past simple

- When I had gone to the cinema, the film started. الفيلم بدأ بعد وصولي

When + Past simple ⟶ Past simple

- When I went to the cinema, the film started. وصلت السينما ثم بدأ الفيلم

When + Past simple ⟶ Past perfect

- When I went to the cinema, the film had started. الفيلم بدأ قبل وصولي للسينما

عند وجود اكثر من حدثين في الجملة لابد من تحديد الحدث الاول ليكون ماضي تام و باقي الاحداث تكون ماضي بسيط.
- When I went home, I found that I had forgotten the lights on.
هنا الحدث الاول هو نسيان الاضواء و لذلك تم وضعه في الماضي التام و الباقي ماضي بسيط.
- After he reached the station, he realized that the train had left.

until & till

Past simple (منفي) ⟵ until & till ⟶ Past perfect

- He didn't sleep until he had finished his homework.
- My car wasn't repaired till I had taken it to the mechanic.
- Noha couldn't win until she had trained well.

no sooner & hardly & scarcely



فاعل + had	no sooner / hardly / scarcely	P.P	than / when / when	Past simple	لم يكد ..... حتى

- They had no sooner recharged the phone than they phoned us.
- They had scarcely recharged the phone when they phoned us.

No sooner / Scarcely / Hardly	had + فاعل + P.P.	than / when / when	Past simple	لم يكد ..... حتى

- No sooner had Mona reached home than she began to cook.
- Hardly had we arrived when we told our family what happened.

It was only when & It was not until

It was only when + past perfect + (that) past simple.
It was not until + past perfect + (that) past simple.

- It was only when I had cooked the food that I woke him up.
- It was not until we had seen the accident that we told the police.

Test yourself



Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. I didn't go shopping until I .... the housework.
a- finish b- finished c- had finished d- have finished
2. After the house .... painted, we finished it.
a- had b- had been c- has been d- is
3. Before .... that letter, he had had a sheet of paper.
a- wrote b- write c- had written d- writing
4. By the time we .... home, we had bought our supper.
a- came b- had come c- come d- were coming
5. .... had Rasha phoned me when I went out.
a- No sooner b- As soon as c- Scarcely d- After

New Genius Exercises

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. I .... breakfast before I went to school.
a- have b- have had c- had had d- was having
2. We arrived an hour late. The bus .... half an hour ago.
a- began b- had begun c- begins d- has begun
3. Two days ago, I .... my family on a holiday in Alexandria.
a- took b- has taken c- was taking d- will take
4. Having .... the lion, he ran away in fear.
a- see b- saw c- seeing d- seen
5. I took Walid's car while my car ....
a- was repairing b- repaired c- was being repaired d- had repaired
6. Noha .... her uncle and then went to her house.
a- visited b- visits c- was visiting d- has visited

7. When we were on holiday, we always .... TV.
a- was watching b- watched c- watch d- had watched

8. No sooner .... to visit me than I became better.
a- he had come b- he came c- had he come d- does he come

9. While .... Egypt, tourists enjoy visiting Luxor and Aswan.
a- visiting b- was visiting c- visited d- was visited

10. When I went home, I discovered that my flat .... into.
a- broke b- had been broken c- had broken d- is broken

11. As soon as she .... the book, she wanted to see the film.
a- finishes b- is finishing c- has finished d- had finished

12. Mohammed used to .... English alone when he was young.
a- studying b- studies c- studied d- study

13. .... the last match, we missed two penalties.
a- While b- During c- When d- After

14. When I got home, my daughter .... to some songs.
a- have listened b- was listening c- listened d- listens

15. Hana .... use to sleep late, but now she does.
a- didn't b- wasn't c- doesn't d- hadn't

16. .... putting on my clothes, I went out with my friends.
a- Having b- Before c- While d- On

17. How long ago .... Haneen come to live with us?
a- did b- does c- has d- will

18. Our national team .... the last match against Kongo.
a- had won b- wins c- won d- has won

19. He is very clever. He .... getting full marks.
a- is used to b- used to c- uses to d- is used for

20. I read a very nice story which .... by our great writer Naguib Mahfouz.
a- wrote b- was writing c- was written d- had written

21. Just as I .... a shower, the doorbell rang.
a- was having b- had c- am having d- had had

22. When we got to the train station, the train .... We caught it.
a- had left b- left c- was left d- has left

23. It was only .... he had phoned that we felt so happy.
a- until b- while c- why d- when

24. I'd rather you .... early enough for the lesson.
a- come b- comes c- came d- had come

25. As soon as I watched the match, I understood that our team .... well.
a- had practiced b- practiced c- has practiced d- was practiced

26. Adam had no sooner seen the lion .... he screamed.
a- that b- when c- than d- then

27. While he .... on vacation, he played many football matches.
a- was being b- had been c- has been d- was

28. When I was younger, I .... went swimming every day.
a- used to b- usually c- was used to d- got used to

29. I didn't answer the phone because I .... a shower.
a- had b- had had c- have had d- was having

30. I got the full marks because I .... hard.
a- studied b- had studied c- have studied d- was studying

31. I .... Ali earlier this morning.
a- meet b- met c- was meeting d- had met

32. Ali travelled to London yesterday. I .... him earlier.
a- meet b- met c- was meeting d- had met

33. While he was working as clerk for a judge, he .... himself as a great legal writer.
a- established b- establishes c- establishing d- has established

34. Many of the students .... questions for the speaker before he arrived.
a- had prepared b- have prepared c- was preparing d- been preparing

35. The children .... tails to their donkey pictures then hung them up.
a- are attaching b- have attached c- attached d- had attached

36. A group of us .... the film already, so we didn't want to see it again.
a- sees b- had seen c- have seen d- were seeing

37. Hany .... to Turkey last year.
a- had gone b- went c- has been d- has gone

38. While we were waiting, Dawoud .... on the results of his exams.
a- checks b- checked c- is checking d- had checked

39. After Salina .... to the market, she made a delicious meal for us all.
a- has gone b- goes c- go d- had gone

40. Before the fireworks went off, we ...... sitting in the square.
a- have been b- had been c- had d- are

41. The girls were going to a restaurant after they .... some shopping.
a- had done b- were doing c- did d- have done

42. I didn't go to school until I .... breakfast.
a- have b- had c- have had d- had had

43. Having .... the visa, I booked a flight to Canada.
a- received b- had received c- to receive d- receiving

44. As soon as I saw the accident, I .... the ambulance.
a- phone b- will phone c- had phoned d- phoned

45. I returned the book to the library when I .... it.
a- will read b- had read c- was reading d- have read

46. By dinner time, mother ... prepared all the dishes we like most. Food was really delicious.
a- has already b- had already c- hadn't already d- already has

47. Adel .... in Tanta in 2002.
a- is born b- bore c- was born d- had born

48. I .... lunch when my close friend arrived, so I warmly asked him to share the meal with me.
a- had b- am having c- was having d- had had

49. There are always economic crises .... wars.
a- while b- as c- when d- during

50. While .... for the school bus, I met one of my old friends.
a- being waited b- am waiting c- was waiting d- waiting

51. While Samir was very busy doing his homework, his sister .... to loud music; he wasn't able to concentrate.
a- had listened b- was listening c- is listening d- listened

52. Egypt qualified for the world football cup finals in Russia in 2018. It ...... since 1990.
a- hadn't qualified b- hasn't qualified c- didn't qualify d- won't qualify

53. I no longer play tennis as I ....
a- am used b- am used to c- used to d- used

54. What.......... at 7 pm yesterday?

a you were doing b- have you done c- were you doing d- did you do

55. I realized that I .... a silly mistake in the exam when I returned home and checked my answer.

a- made b- am making c- had made d- have made



Language Functions

Expressing Opinions

- In my opinion, ...
- From my point of view, ...
- I think / don't think that ....
- As far as I'm concerned, ...

Comprehension

Read the following passage and then answer the questions:

Having a best friend to *confide* in can bring a positive effect on our emotional health. An evening out with the closest friend may be the best guarantee of a good time. In fact, our best friend can prevent us from developing serious psychological problems such as depression and anxiety. Best friendship evolves with time - we cannot go out and pick our best friend. We become friends with people who share common interests - at school or through hobbies, for example. Best friends have usually known each other for years and stuck together through good and bad times. If you haven't got one, perhaps you are being too distant from people, or focusing too much on your work. So you have to seek for a true friend as a friend in deed is a friend in need. But in my opinion it isn't an easy thing to be a true friend and before somebody can name you his best friend you should prove your friendship. Everyone can have only one or two true friends, because a friend to all is a friend to none. I believe that a faithful friend can brighten your life and make it more interesting, vivid and enjoyable. You are interested in your friend with all his positive and negative traits of personality and your friend in his turn can understand and forgive you everything. I consider that friendship is a gift from the God. That's why I highly appreciate it. I think it is hard to find a close friend because people are unique creatures of nature, all of them have their own habits, opinions and judgments which differ from others.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:-

1. A best friend can ....

a. give us a healthy life b. go out with us in the evening
c. spend much time finding something d. share joy and sadness with us

2. Close friends need to ....

a. have the same interests b. pursue the same hobbies
c. spend time together d. all answers above

3. According to the passage, ...

a. it takes a lot of time to make close friendships b. we can go out and choose a good friend easily
c. best friends have good times d. It's very difficult to make lasting friendships

4. The underlined word "one" in the passage refers to ....

a. good time b. bad time c. a friendship d. a close friend.

5. Which of the following sentences is not mentioned?
a. The ties of close friendship will never be broken.
b. An unsociable person may not have a close friend.
c. Friendships need time to develop.
d. Friends can't be replaced.

6. The synonym of the verb "*confide*" is ....
a. reject b. distrust c. disbelieve d. trust

Answer the following question:-

7- Give a title to the passage.

....

8- What are the merits of having a good friend?

....

9-What should you do if you have a bad friend?

....

10- Why should you have a friend?

....

Translation

❖ Translate into Arabic:

1. No one can avoid being influenced by advertisement. We are no longer free to choose the things we want to buy as advertising exerts a subtle influence on us. In their efforts to persuade us to buy this or that product, advertisers have made a close study of human nature and have classified all our little weakness.

....

....

....

2. Increasing population means more houses, more roads, more factories and this means less land for animals and plants. More people also means increased waste and pollution and this makes life increasingly difficult for many creatures.

....

....

3. The Ancient Egyptians set the rules and regulations for the sports we practise today such as wrestling, weightlifting, long jumping, swimming, rowing, and fishing. Ancient Egyptian kings, princes and statesmen were keen on attending sports competitions, which they encouraged and provided with the necessary equipment.

....

....

4. Forgive anyone who has caused you pain or harm. Keep in mind that forgiving is not for others. It is for you. Forgiving is not forgetting. It is remembering without anger. It frees up your power, heals your body, mind and spirit.

....

....

5. Many studies have shown that it is better to wear your seat belt when you are driving a car. Seat belts greatly reduce the risk of death or injury in accidents. The fact is widely recognized and many governments have passed laws imposing seat belt use.

....

....

Translate into English:

١. يجب علي الدولة الاهتمام بالعلم و العلماء حتي نستطيع مواكبة جميع الدول المتقدمة و المتطورة التي تستخدم التكنولوجيا في جميع مناحي الحياة.

....

....

٢. تهتم الدولة بالشباب و تقدم لهم كل التسهيلات و الإمكانيات المتاحة لأنهم مستقبل الأمة و الأمل في النهوض بالبلاد .

....

....

٣. تمتلك مصر تاريخا ثقافيا و حضاريا يجعلها دولة رائدة في العالم بأسره مما يجعل أبنائها علي أتم استعداد لاسترداد مكانتها العظيمة بين جميع دول العالم.

....

....

٤. من المهم أن نربي أبنائنا علي احترام الذات و الثقة بالنفس لكي ننتج مواطن صالح يكون قادر علي تحمل المسؤوليات في المستقبل.

....

....

٥. لقد أصبح هناك ضرورة حتمية أن نكتنز كل قطرة مياه في مواردنا المائية بسبب ندرة المياة و زيادة احتياجاتنا لها.

....

....

Student's Little Dictionary

advancement / upgrading	النهوض	possibilities	الإمكانيات
advertisement	الإعلانات	regulations	اللوائح
aspect	مناحي	resources	موارد
bear	يتحمل	restore	يسترد
civilized	حضاريا	risk	خطر
classify	يصنف	rowing	تجديف
creatures	مخلوقات	scarcity	ندرة
cultural	ثقافيا	self-confidence	الثقة بالنفس
exert	يمارس	self-respect	احترام الذات
facilities	التسهيلات	spirit	روح
heal	شفاء - يشفي	statesmen	رجال الدولة
imperative necessity	ضرورة حتمية	subtle	رقيق
impose	يفرض	treasure	نكتنز
injury	إصابة	weakness	ضعف
keep up with	يواكب	weightlifting	رفع الاثقال
population	تعداد السكان	wrestling	مصارعة



1- "Reading literature improves your education"

Reading literature is a big window through which we can overlook other cultures, languages, traditions and social systems.

- قراءة الأدب هي نافذة كبيرة يمكننا من خلالها ان نلقي نظرة علي الثقافات واللغات والتقاليد والأنظمة الاجتماعية الأخرى.

- Literature dissolves barriers between generations. -الأدب يزيل الحواجز بين الأجيال .

- It comes to an end of cultures conflict. - يضع نهاية لصراع الثقافات.

- It introduces new thoughts, experiences and problems with solutions.

- يقدم أفكارًا وتجارب ومشكلات جديدة مع الحلول.

- It brings present generations the core of past generations conflicts both with others and with the nature to survive on a gold plate.

- يجلب الأدب للأجيال الحالية جوهر صراعات الاجيال السابقة مع الأخرين و مع الطبيعة للبقاء علي طبق من ذهب.

In brief, literature makes us hover high in sky and pick up what appeals to us from others.

- باختصار ، الأدب يجعلنا نحوم في السماء ونلتقط ما يجذبنا من الآخرين.

New Genius Advanced Exercises

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:-

1. Monthly .... temperatures have been different from what we usually see this year.
a. average b. extreme c. confusing d. customary

2. Being a .... requires a man or woman who is prepared to reveal his or her talent and skills.
a. disabled man b. graduate c. publisher d. pioneer

3. The lack of toilet facilities for .... people is shameful.
a. disabled b. fashionable c. old-fashioned d pioneering

4. In the UK and the US, witnesses in .... courts swear that the evidence they give will be "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth".
a. confusion b. fashion c. law d. belief

5. No part of this text may be reproduced, transmitted, downloaded without prior permission in writing from the ....
a. believer b. publisher c. secretary d. expert

6. Children could enjoy the marvellous .... of a traveller among dwarfs and giants, on a flying island, and in a country where horses talk.
a. writers b. secretaries c. believers d. adventures

7. Shortly before the .... began, many animals were seen to be behaving in an unusual manner.
a. earthquake b. experience c. experiment d. disability

8. His first stand-up .... had the audience falling off their seats with laughter.
a. custom b. law c. routine d. system

9. Winning an Olympic medal can provide an opportunity to develop a/an ...... in the media.
a. law b. career c. belief d. competition

10. The criteria for judging the Poem of the Year ...... are, inevitably, to some extent subjective.
a. law b. experience c. experiment d. competition

Test on unit 1

A) Vocabulary and Structure

1. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- I sent a photo as an e-mail ....with my application form
a- attachment b- detachment c- replacement d- development

2- I didn't go to school until I .... breakfast
a- have b- had c- have had d- had had

3- Young writers find it difficult to have a / an ....for their stories.
a- publisher b- writer c- reader d- author

4- Having .... the visa, I booked a flight to Canada.
a- received b- had received c- to receive d- receiving

5- Young people like to wear .... clothes to follow the latest fashion.
a- old-fashioned b- old c- unfashionable d- fashionable

6- As soon as I saw the accident, I .... the ambulance.
a- phone b- will phone c- had phoned d- phoned

7- My mother has a .... that children learn best by playing games.
a- relieve b- believe c- belief d- relief

8- I returned the book to the library when I.........it.
a- will read b- had read c- was reading d- have read

9- A person who can't use part of his/her body is ....
a- disabled b- unable c- enabled d- able

10- By dinner time, mother .... prepared all the dishes we like most. Food was really delicious
a- has already b- had already c- hadn't already d- already has

11- Yehia Haqqi qualified in .... and worked for a short time as a lawyer.
a- rule b- rules c- laws d- law

12- Adel .... in Tanta in 2002
a- is born b- born c- was born d- had born

13- Yehia Haqqi was one of the .... of modern Egyptian literature.
a- pioneers b- pioneering c- beginners d- beginning

14- I ...... lunch when my close friend arrived, so I warmly asked him to share the meal with me.
a- had b- am having c- was having d- had had

15- Yehia Haqqi's first novel ...... him as one of the great short story writers of the Arab world
a- refreshed b- published c- established d- furnished

16- There are always economic crises .... wars
a- while b- as c- when d- during

17- Yehia Haqqi wrote a .... of short stories about the poor and the disabled.
a- reflection b- collection c- selection d- correction

18- I .... till my friend arrives to go to the club together.
a- left b- didn't leave c- won't leave d- am leaving

19- The novelist .... an important prize for his last novel.
a- won b- gained c- beat d- earned

20- While .... for the school bus, I met one of my old friends.
a- being waited b- am waiting c- was waiting d- waiting

21-" The Postman " was .... into a successful film.
a- spread b- done c- written d- made

22- While Samir was very busy doing his homework, his sister ....to loud music, he wasn't able to concentrate.
a- had listened b- was listening c- is listening d- listened

23- My friend tried to make me change my mind but I .... on my opinion.
a- resisted b- insisted c- persisted d- consisted

24- Egypt qualified for the world football cup final in Russia in 2018. It .... since 1990
a- hadn't qualified b- hasn't qualified c- didn't qualify d- won't qualify

25- Yehia Haqqi wrote about Arab society and ....
a- cats b- casts c- costumes d- customs

26- I no longer play tennis as I ....
a- am used b- am used to c- used to d- used

27- Ministry of education plans for .... education.
a- developing b- enveloping c- deleting d- delaying

28- What .... at 7 pm yesterday?
a- you were doing b- have you done c- were you doing d- did you do

29- Scientists have a great .... on our life.
a- affect b- affective c- effect d- effective

30- I realize that I ...... a silly mistake in the exam when I returned home and checked my answer.
a- have made b- had made c- am making d- made

B. Reading Comprehension

2. Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

A thousand years ago there lived two Chinese brothers. One was very wealthy but miserly. The other was poor but generous. The wealthy brother, whose name was Kim, spent all of his time figuring out how to increase his wealth. The poor brother, whose name was Cho, shared with his neighbors what little he had. By and by came a time when it rained for many days. The rice in Cho's little paddy would not grow, for it was at the bottom of the hill. Kim, who raised silkworms, was not affected. Cho climbed the hill to ask his brother for help. Kim had many silkworms, whose thread he sold at a large profit. Kim did not want to give his brother anything valuable, but only to appear to be helping him. Kim gave Cho a box of worms that he thought were near dead. Cho thanked him and took them home. Cho fed the worms generously with mulberry leaves and they grew fat and healthy. Soon Cho had silk to sell. When Kim heard of this, he became enraged at his brother's good fortune. One night he sneaked down the hill and cut all Cho's worms in half. Instead of dying, each of Cho's worms regenerated, so he had twice as many as before. Upon hearing this, Kim became more enraged. He went out into his own collection and cut all his own worms in half. But, Kim's worms died and he lost his fortune. Cho never knew what his brother had done or why. He just took him into his modest home and cared for Kim for the rest of his life.

A. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- The word "figure out" in the passage is closest in meaning to ....
a- spend b- discover c- hinder d- regret

2- One of these sentences is true.
a- The story happened two thousand years ago.
b- Kim and Cho were Japanese
c- Kim was greedy and didn't want to see Cho succeed.
d- The story happened in the age of the Pharaohs.

3- Kim was ....
a- a wealthy man who shared with his neighbors what he had
b- poor but generous
c- poor and miserly
d- wealthy man who sought to increase his wealth

4- Why did Cho's worms regenerate instead of dying?
a- Kim fed the worms generously with mulberry leaves
b- Cho fed the worms generously so they grew fat and healthy
c- Kim gave Cho a box of worms after caring for them
d- Cho cared for worms to give them back to Kim

5- Kim became enraged when ....
a- he gave Cho a box of worms that he thought were near dead.
b- Cho never knew what he had done or why.
c- Cho took him into his modest home
d- Cho had silk to sell.

6- The word "enraged" in the passage is closest in meaning to ....
a- furious b- joyous c- cheerful d- anger

B. Answer the following questions.

7- Do you think that Kim wanted to help his brother? Why / Why not?

....

8- One of the two brothers was affected by rain and the other one wasn't. Illustrate.

....

9- What did Kim do when he heard that Cho became wealthy?

....

10- Why didn't the rice in Cho's little paddy grow?

....

C. Translation

A. Translate into Arabic:

1. The environment is everything around us. So we must keep it clean and healthy. The ministry of environment pays much attention to the fatal dangers and harms that affect the environment. Together with the mass media, awareness can be spread among citizens to make great efforts to reduce pollution.

....

....

2. Recent estimates suggest that 16 per cent of the energy consumed in the US is used to produce food. Yet at least 25 per cent of food is wasted each year. This is the equivalent of about 2,150 trillion kilojoules lost each year.

....

....

B. Translate in English:

١- مع انتشار وسائل الاتصالات الحديثة وبالأخص مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي أصبح للحرية آثار جانبية خطيرة يجب علينا ان نتجنبها.

....

....

٢- لقد حرصت القيادة المصرية على تطوير القدرات القتالية للجيش المصري برا وبحرا وجوا بشكل ملحوظ خلال السنوات الأخيرة لمجابهة التحديات التي تواجه مصر داخليا وخارجيا.

....

....

4. Write an Essay of about (200) words on the following on ONE (1) of the following:

a. The importance of reading literature.
b. How to attract Arab and foreign investments in Egypt.